

TIDINGS OF A RUSS DEFEAT

AUSTRIAN ARMY FORCES A RETREAT AT PRZEMYSL—AIDED BY GERMANS.

STRONG OFFENSIVE PLANNED

Allies' Left Wing Stretching Daily and Nightly Further West and North with Intention of Reaching Coast if Necessary to Check Flanking Movement of Kaiser's Forces.

Petrograd.—The following official statement was issued tonight by the chief of the general staff:

"On October 11 fighting began on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw. There is no change at other points on our front.

"Detachments of Russian cavalry, having passed through the defiles in the Carpathian mountains, have emerged into the plains of Hungary."

Paris, Oct. 12.—The following official statement was given out tonight:

"There is nothing in particular to report. Violent attacks have occurred along the front. We have gained ground at some points and we have not lost at any place."

London, Oct. 12.—The finger of the censor having twisted the tortoise on all sources of news from Belgium, just now, perhaps, the most potentially important scene of the fighting in the great war, the British people were forced to content themselves today with the official communication from Paris, and even a close analysis of this showed no marked change in the situation favoring either side.

From the east came tidings of a decided reversal in form, the dispatches both from Vienna and Petrograd indicating that the Austrian army at Przemysl, so often reported surrounded, hopelessly outclassed and on the verge of surrender, had turned on the Russians with the aid of reinforcements and forced them to retreat.

The first news of this claim emanated during the morning from the Austrian capital. It was followed later in the day by what purports to be a Petrograd admission that the Russians had abandoned the siege of Przemysl for strategic reasons, with the object of drawing up a new line against the Austro-German army at other points in Galicia.

Whatever may be the truth of the situation, the Russians have been claiming an unbroken series of victories in their sweep through Galicia, and the coincidence of today's dispatches, supplemented as they were by more circumstantial accounts from Vienna of a vigorous Austro-German offensive, seemed to presage important news.

The British and Belgian troops, who retired from Antwerp before the German occupation, with the exception of those who are now interned on Dutch soil as a result of having crossed the border, have been swallowed as completely as if they had been buried under the ruined forts. For military reasons their positions and the area of hostilities in Belgium must remain obscure until the turn of events bring them sharply to the fore again, as was the case when, after the fall of Antwerp, the British public learned for the first time that their forces had assisted the garrison.

WAR SUMMARY.

Oct. 13.—The occupation of Antwerp by the Germans has been followed, according to the latest report, by the occupation of Ghent, which would seem to confirm the German plan, as it has been outlined, of a movement toward the coast, with Ostend as its objective.

It is pointed out by British military experts that it is Germany's intention to make a permanent stronghold of Antwerp in order to hold Belgium in her grip, and in this way gain a position within easy reach of the English coast.

The fighting along the great line, extending since the capture of the North sea to the German province of Lorraine, continues with indefinite results, for the operations in the northern section of France are not being divulged to any extent by the official statements issued by the French war departments. Where the British reinforcements have been sent is a matter of conjecture, but it is believed a considerable force is already in the neighborhood of Ostend.

German submarines have again come into prominence by the sinking of the Russian armored cruiser Pallada in the Baltic sea. The Pallada, with the Admiral Makarov and the Bayan, have engaged in patrolling the Baltic. The German submarines made an attempt against the Admiral Makarov on October 10, but with no success, but on the following day one of them succeeded in torpedoing the Pallada, which sank almost immediately, according to the Russian official report, with all her crew, consisting of nearly 600 officers and men.

Recruiting in England is again being actively pushed, for the need of men is recognized and the requirements for service in the infantry have been lowered to insure a large supply of recruits. Similarly Great Britain continues against raids over English coasts by German airships, this action probably resulted from the recent attacks on Paris by aeroplanes.

BELGIUM MOVES THE CAPITAL TO CITY OF OSTEND

Forced to Retire From Antwerp Because of Bombardment by Germans.

REPORT CITY'S FALL

Unconfirmed Dispatches to London Say Germans Have Captured Antwerp—Little News of Engagements Known to Be Going on in France—Austria Confident.

London, Oct. 10.—While one morning newspaper here has been informed on "good authority" that Antwerp has fallen, neither the British official press bureau nor the Belgian minister are able to confirm the report. The last advice from Belgium had the Germans still hammering away with their artillery against Antwerp.

One dispatch said 300 big German guns were in operation there. Ostend advised reported thousands of refugees arriving in that city.

Belgian Government Moved. Amsterdam, Oct. 10, via London.—The Nieuw Van Den Dag says that the Belgian government has been moved from Antwerp to Ostend.

The bombardment of Antwerp by the Germans was continued. The German commander of the forces besieging Antwerp sent an officer carrying a white flag into the city to announce that the bombard-

ment of Von Kluck is not altogether clear, but there are veiled intimations that a new British army from Ostend will spring a surprise on the Germans.

The public, however, does not know whether there is a British army in Ostend. It does not know where the Canadian troops are. All that is known of them is that the war office announced the arrival in England of the force of 31,000 men. It was said officially they were to enter the interior of the country and take instructions at a training camp. Their passage through England has not been chronicled.

Whether the Canadians were turned to Ostend is a question the information bureau declines to answer. "The Austrian general staff announces the complete break-up of the Russian invasion of Hungary. The recent attacks on Przemysl were repulsed with terrible loss to the enemy."

Plan War on Britain. Rome, via Paris, Oct. 10.—The war against Great Britain, according to German newspapers received here, will commence at the end of October, after Antwerp has fallen.

Belgium then will become the base of operations against Great Britain, the newspapers say. They add that Admiral von Tirpitz, the minister of the navy, who is now at general headquarters with Emperor William, has announced that he will go aboard the flagship of the German fleet and direct the operations of the navy.

Germans Pierce Line, but Retreat. On the Battle Front, via Paris, Oct. 9.—The fiercest fighting of the battle of seven rivers has occurred since Monday on the left wing of the allies. In the northern positions assumed by the rival armies on the extended lines, new cavalry forces hurled to Von Kluck's relief by the German general staff, heavily supported by infantry, have been hurled with terrific force against the British and French lines, only to rebound from the vigor of the defense, in turn forced to suffer attack by the allies with equally determined energy.

At certain points the Germans were forced to retreat, particularly north of Arras, where the situation developed in favor of the allies. The operations of the German cavalry have become so extensive as to reach almost to the sea coast.

Between the Somme and the Oise rivers the Germans are still in force, but the French have succeeded in retaking a number of positions which they previously had been forced to

LULL IN WAR ZONE ADVICES

CENSOR DRAWS A CLOSER VEIL SINCE ANTWERP'S FALL—NOTHING IMPORTANT.

CLASHES ALL ALONG LINE

Germans Make Violent Night Attacks Between Craonne and Rheims, Which Have Been Repulsed, It is Charged.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Paris, Oct. 11.—The official communication issued by the French war office says:

"There are no new details to mention except the capture of a flag near Lassigny. The impression of the day is satisfactory."

London, Oct. 11.—With the conclusion of that phase of the war of the nations which came with the fall of Antwerp, the censorship has again drawn a veil over the fighting in the greater part of the European continent.

The French communication issued this afternoon deals only with the battle, or series of battles, which has been in progress for four weeks from east to west in France, with an ever extending line which now reaches northward from the elbow at Noyon across the Belgian border at Arras.

The statement says that the allies have held their positions everywhere, and that German cavalry which was attempting to envelop the allies' left wing and had seized certain points of passage on the river Lys, to the east of Aire, was defeated yesterday and retired to the northeast into the Armentieres district.

At the same time the Germans delivered a vigorous attack on the right bank of the Ancre river, between Arras and the Oise, without making any progress.

This indicates that the battle in Picardy, comprising the department of Somme and parts of Oise, Pas de Calais and Aisne, in which the cavalry is participating on a scale not seen in previous modern wars, extends over a very considerable area.

Here are many miles of open country which horsemen can maneuver with advantage. Over the River Oise and near Rheims, and particularly in the region northwest of Soissons, where the British forces are entrenched, further progress has been made. It thus seems probable that the Germans have abandoned some of their strongly entrenched positions in this neighborhood.

It is reported that sanitary reasons have compelled this, as the trenches in which the troops have been living for weeks have become the breeding places for disease.

The Germans have resumed their night attacks between Craonne and Rheims, which, according to French accounts, have been repulsed.

Paris Target for Aviators. Paris, Oct. 11.—A score of bombs, launched on different quarters of Paris by the German aviators today, killed four civilians and injured twenty others, twelve of whom were women and girls. The damage done to property was small. A pennant which was dropped at the same time as the bombs bore the inscription in German: "We have taken Antwerp; your turn will soon come."

WAR SUMMARY. Oct. 12.—Scant are the actual details of the present fighting between the allies and the Germans, who for four weeks have been struggling for supremacy in northern France, as contained in the latest official communication.

From Germany alone came anything concerning the surrendered city of Antwerp. This was to the effect that the entire city, as well as all the forts, are now in the hands of the Germans. Gen. von Beseler, the German commander at Antwerp, issued a proclamation that citizens might return to their vocations without fear, and that property would be respected.

The German report said little damage had been done to any except public buildings in Antwerp.

Emperor William's Army who besieged Antwerp is now said to be moving swiftly toward Ostend, with the object of capturing King Albert and Queen Elizabeth and the Belgium officials. It is stated that the queen already has reached England.

In addition to the force of Belgian and English troops who fled to Dutch soil after the fall of Antwerp and were interned, a newspaper dispatch says a German division unwittingly invaded Dutch territory and was dispersed.

German aeroplanes again have made a dash over Paris, dropping bombs. Three persons were killed and fourteen injured and considerable damage to property was done.

Except that a rear guard action between the Russians and the Germans south of Wirballen was in progress, nothing came through concerning the fighting in the eastern war theater.

In the south the Montenegrins claim to have defeated with heavy losses an Austrian army operating against Sarajevo.

ENDS HIS OWN LIFE

SECRETARY OF STATE WOODS, OF ILLINOIS, KILLS SELF IN HIS GARAGE.

NO EXPLANATION IS LEFT

Only Clew is Bundle of Papers Showing Extensive Dealings with Chicago Grain Firm—Had Bought Senatorial Nomination.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Springfield, Ill.—Secretary of State Harry Woods, one of the Democratic senatorial candidates at the September primaries and former operator on the Chicago board of trade, killed himself. His lifeless body, with a gaping bullet wound in the center of the forehead, and a revolver slung in his right hand, was discovered lying in the tool room in a garage in the rear of his residence.

Mrs. Wood had become alarmed at her husband's absence. Going to the garage she found it was locked inside. A neighbor was called, the door forced and in a corner of the tool room the body of the secretary of state was found.

No note of explanation was left by Mr. Woods and the only clew which would give a possible indication for a cause of the tragic deed was a bulky bundle of papers, showing extensive dealings in grain through a Chicago brokerage firm.

There was evidence that the secretary carefully planned the deed. He had taken off his hat and laid it on a bench, but did not remove his glasses. An iron bed had been placed against the door leading to the room and all the doors were locked.

John J. Coffey, assistant chief clerk in the auditor's office, has been placed in charge of the office of the secretary of state by Gov. Dunne. An examination of the accounts of the office was started at once.

Commissioner of Pensions Says Falling Off Expected to Continue. Washington, D. C.—Uncle Sam paid out a total of \$172,147,746 in pensions in the fiscal year ended June 30, last, according to Commissioner of Pensions Saltzgeber in his annual report. This compares with \$174,171,660 in 1913, which was the largest amount ever paid out. The commissioner points out, however, that the sum in expenditures has been reached and a decrease in the amount may be expected to continue. The grand total of expenditures for pensions from 1899 up to and including 1914 was \$4,632,551,926.

The total number of pensioners of all classes on the rolls was 785,229, against 820,272 in 1913. The number of civil war pensioners was 728,129 compared with 762,439 in 1913. The largest number ever on the rolls was in 1902, when there were 999,466.

Offer to Salvation Army. New York.—A conditional offer of \$100,000 for relief work in the European war has been made to the Salvation Army, it was announced. Neither the conditions nor the name of the donor was made public. Commander Evangeline Booth also announced that steps have been taken to arrange call for aid from Holland, which is sheltering many refugees. If deemed advisable, she said, a contingent of nurses will be sent to The Netherlands.

Progress by Peace Envoys. Washington, D. C.—Hopeful reports reached Washington of the progress of the first day's work of the military convention being held at Aguascalientes to determine the personnel of the future government of Mexico. Not only are Gen. Carranza and Villa represented, but Gen. Zapata has sent three delegates whose credentials have been accepted.

Wilson on Protests. Washington, D. C.—President Wilson will acknowledge the receipt of French protests against alleged German atrocities, transmitted to the state department last week, without attempting to pass judgment. He told all callers that similar treatment would be given to all such representations from the nations at war.

Gridiron Fatality. Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee's first football fatality for the 1914 season occurred when Carroll Olson, aged 20, died at a local hospital from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries received in a game on Sunday.

Fed Results in Lyeing. Percy, Ill.—As the result of a feud between foreign and domestic miners, armed men took Albert Ciasza from the sheriff of Willsville, near here, and shot and killed him.

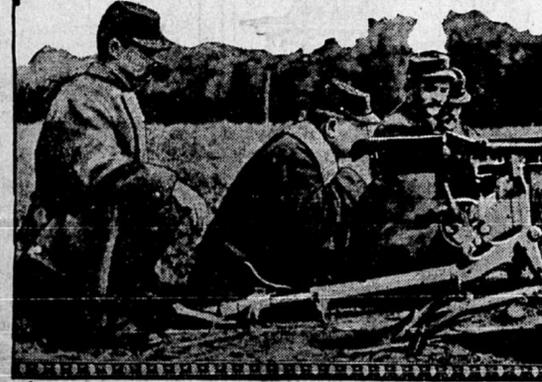
Washington, D. C.—Various reports about efforts of the Washington to set on foot peace negotiations between the warring European nations were set at rest by President Wilson. He told callers that he had made no direct representations to any of the powers since his first note tendering the good offices of the United States.

Chanute, Kan.—Five persons were killed and twenty injured in a tornado which swept a path eighteen miles wide through Wilson and Neosho counties November 10.

Beatrice, Neb.—L. Lindburg was killed and eight men injured when the boiler of an asphalt mixing plant exploded in the Burlington railroad yards here. The cause of the explosion is unknown. The injured men were taken to hospitals. It is thought one is fatally hurt.

Washington, D. C.—Tests are being carried on at the aviation school of the United States army at San Diego, Cal., for the purpose of developing the aeroplane best adapted to military purposes.

FRENCH MITRAILLEUSE IN ACTION



ment of the temporary capital would commence at once. Many refugees left for Holland and the government was transferred to Ostend.

British May Be in Antwerp. London, Oct. 9.—It is reported here that a British expeditionary force of formidable strength has entered Antwerp after passing through Ghent. The war office refuses to confirm the report, but it comes from a credible source. The expedition is said to consist almost exclusively of artillery and a naval detachment with heavy guns. The Germans before Antwerp, it is estimated, cannot number more than 350,000.

Death and destruction are carried into the city not only by the siege guns, but also by a fleet of six Zeppelins, which circle high overhead, dropping bombs. These have destroyed, by some accounts, at least a score of houses, maiming and killing the thirty or forty occupants.

London, Oct. 10.—The crucial test of the Anglo-French armies' ability or failure to outflank the German right wing commanded by General von Kluck is being fought out by cavalry, artillery and infantry on the plains between Lille and Ypres and in the lowlands stretching from Arras westward across the Belgian border toward the North sea. While there is fear of news, it is evident the decision cannot be long delayed.

The French war office in Paris, though issuing its customary afternoon and night reports, draws the veil of mystery over the latest operations, and the German general staff at Berlin is silent.

Nevertheless, judging from the content bearing of the officials at the British war office and from the gains reported in the French afternoon statement, it seems evident that the allies believe victory almost at hand.

British May Surprise Foes. Precisely how this is going to be obtained from the gallant and stub-

born Von Kluck is not altogether clear, but there are veiled intimations that a new British army from Ostend will spring a surprise on the Germans.

The public, however, does not know whether there is a British army in Ostend. It does not know where the Canadian troops are. All that is known of them is that the war office announced the arrival in England of the force of 31,000 men. It was said officially they were to enter the interior of the country and take instructions at a training camp. Their passage through England has not been chronicled.

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Between the Somme and the Oise rivers the Germans are still in force, but the French have succeeded in retaking a number of positions which they previously had been forced to

vacate. On the heights of the Meuse, between Verdun and St. Mihiel, the Germans are declared to have withdrawn to the north of Hattonchateau.

The war office admits, however, that the enemy still holds the town of St. Mihiel and some of the positions to the north, on the right bank of the Meuse.

Germans Claim Success. The report given out by the German general staff in Berlin, October 9, said the fighting on the German right wing "has been successful." It made no mention specifically of the cavalry movement around Lille or of General von Kluck's effort to pierce the line of the allies' flanking column.

Gain Claimed by Germany. An official report from Berlin, issued Saturday, gives the German view of the battle of the Aisne and the fighting elsewhere in France as follows:

"From the western scene of war no facts of decisive importance can be mentioned. Small progress has been made near St. Mihiel and in the Argonne."

A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Amsterdam says the Berlin correspondent of the Telegraph reports that the German army headquarters are now at a French town 50 kilometers from the front, to which they were removed from Luxemburg.

Russian Invasion Checked. London, Oct. 10.—The Russian invasion of Hungary has been checked and the invading force broken up, according to an official statement received by wireless from Berlin.

Recent attacks on Przemysl have been repulsed with terrible loss, according to this same dispatch, and the Russians have been cleared from the Carpathians.

Optimism is far from being felt, however, in the interior of Austria, according to a General News dispatch from Rome, which says:

"The Innsbruck (Austria) corre-

is the parent tongue of Arya Europe. There are no better cold weather troops than the northern Indian army, with its many veterans of Chitral and high Tibet. The keen little Ghoorkas, and the Sikhs and the bearded Maharrats—turbans, caste mark, brilliant costumes, dart fierce faces, as if they had just stepped out of a Kipling story—tread the soil of Europe for the first time in the cause of the British 'red' and its allies. It is a precedent not likely to be forgotten in Europe or India.

Remote blockhouses were assaulted and defended. Men gave their lives gladly in these obscure engagements beyond the outer fringe of civilization. Succeeding generations of Americans have acquired considerable importance to these fights. But they were not decisive, even in determining the future ownership of America. The issue was decided in the great battles of Europe, and the backwoods heroism was largely wasted.

Little fights of this kind are now being fought in the remotest regions

of Africa. As in old America, the French and British called the savages to their aid, so now the British and Germans are bringing their native troops to fight each other. There are European officers, but very few European soldiers.

Such contests are utterly without importance. If Germany is beaten in Europe she will be stripped of her colonies, regardless of victories won in the jungle or on the veldt. If the allies are beaten Germany will take most of the possessions